The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—NO. 34. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23, 1823. WHOLE NO. 108.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Bright as the moon's beam display'd on the stream,
And as transient the glittering ray,
As false as the Phantoms in midnight dream,
Which in splendid illusions stray;

That hope o'er her form throws the bright beaming Veil,
And lights the dim soul of despair;
'Tis a moment of bliss, but as empty and frail
As the meteor that floats on the air.

The visions of joys, soon obscur'd by a cloud,
In threat'ning destruction impends,
And the storm of despair, fancied happiness shrouds
In grief's dark abyss, disappointment ends.
C. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE DELIVERANCE.

An Original Tale—concluded.

XXV.
Still nearer now they gently glide,
Press'd onward by the flowing tide,
Whose dying sounds a moment sleep,
Anon in strains of music creep,
Around that bark so far and lone,
To lull them with its silver tone.

XXVI.
Can e're anticipation's beam,
Once realize their flattering dream;
Is that a land of promis'd charms,
Of golden fruits and fragrant balms?
Or is that Islands' seeming bloom,
A lure to bring a dying doom;
And may reality then throw,
Instead of smiles, a wreath of woe.
Faint grows their hopes and chill the air,
Where bliss was sought may dwell despair,
Fond! fain would cease the unwilling muse,
Nor bathe their hopes with deathly dews.

XXVII.
But oh! in vain—a sunless sky,
Hath brought the dread reality;
For now when joy they thought to feel,
Cold chilling damps around them steal,
That fairy isle they sought to gain,
Is but a frozen, icy plain,
Which flowing leaves its wintry day,
In sunny seas to melt away.
And now they sorrowing haste to shun
The spot! so sought—so dearly won,
Of all its promis'd joys bereft,
With fainting hearts that scene is left,
And coldly gleams that icy isle,
Beneath the moon beam's cheerless smile,
As far behind they leave its madness,
To seek their weary way in sadness.

XXVIII.
Again the breeze is warmly blowing,
And bright the beaming stars are glowing,
That in the trembling mirror lie,
Reflected from the dark blue sky;
And softly steal the notes of song,
The distant billowy hills among;
That lightly float, and coming far,
From voice more sweet than soft guitar;
Oh mild those silver notes reveal,
As o'er the air they gently steal
In tender—dearer, sweeter tone,
Than minstrel ere before hath known.
Such temper'd feelings to the soul,
As bids a flood of rapture roll,
Infusing round desires holy,
Rapt, and pure and melancholy.

XXIX.
Thus flies the night, and thus the day,
Robb'd of the gloom that else would stay,
But for the light of beauties smile,
Which has the power to beguile,
The thoughts and fears whose wasting breath,
Had else been care, and pain, and death;
And time flies brightly, swiftly o'er,
That else away had sadly wore.

XXX.
At last when hope had almost fled,
And all but that dear smile was dead,
Their Heaven-protected bark is blown,
Upon a sea and coast unknown;
But tho' unknown it still is seen
In calm delight—for all the green
And verdant freshness of its shores,
In breezy freshness round them pours;
And all the scene as bright it glows,
Gives kind assurance of repose.
And oh! their tired spirits, such
A resting place requireth much.

XXXI.
Fast, fast they gain the uneven shore,
Round which they hear the billows roar,
Where they may on the rocks be cast,
And find a watery grave at last.
But He who wipes the sorrowing tear
Will not forsake the wanderers here,
But from the surge's foaming wrath,
Will guide them in the destin'd path;
And up the fair retiring bay,
Will lead the short but doubtful way;
Along where rocks on either side,
Oppose the storm-encroaching tide.
To where the chasing billows meet,
And ceaseless waves forever beat,
Against the shore they smile to reach,
And die in surf along the beach.

XXXII.
Here pebbly sands oppose them now,
And ploughing grates the sea-worn prow,—
And oh! as springs he from the side,
With what fond love and manly pride
He takes that offer'd, slender hand,
And bears her to the welcome strand.
O precious burden—happy arms,
To bear so rich a freight of charms.
And now his footsteps dripping o'er,
Imprint the smooth and sandy shore,
With steps that sink and waver so,
The shore seems waving to and fro.

XXXIII.
Behold them bend and prostrate fall,
Before that power which blesses all,
And all their soul is pour'd out there
In grateful strains of praise and prayer.
Oh! from a fate so strange and rude,
How sweet the prayers of gratitude,
That from their trembling souls arise,
In grateful incense to the skies;
To Him who shelter'd them from all,
Their enemies, and bitter thrall;
And from the floods hath brought them out,
When storms encompass'd them about.
Oh then, and thus the vow was given
In memory of that seeming trance,
To consecrate their lives to Heaven,
That wrought their great DELIVERANCE.
HAMLET.

Errata.—Stanza I, line 3, for "distant" read painful—III, line 6, for "happy" read haply—IX, line 2, for "flowings" read wrongs, line 9, for "where" read whose—XI, line 4, for "of" read for—XIV, line 4, for "where" read whence.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"They have hewn out to themselves cisterns—broken cisterns, that will hold no water." This was one of the charges of degeneracy exhibited against the ancient Israelitish church, by the prophet Isaiah. It will equally apply to any other age, nation, people or individuals whose devices are projected in the folly of the alienated mind, in order to obtain that good, which the rational soul is hungering after. Every thing of a temporal nature perishes with using, and leaves a blank to be filled up, which nothing can supply but that which is of a spiritual nature. He that finds spiritual good, finds something that dont cloy his appetite with the using—the more he feels of it, the more he enjoys it. It is life *eternal* not *transitory*. The soul subsists on without being weary. On its virtue, it wings its way to the ethereal mansions when disrobed of its mortal habiliments. L.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The good old Joseph White, of Bucks county, whose character exhibited a striking example of practical christianity, and who, as a minister of the gospel, had often furnished incontestible evidence of inspiration, when near the close of his days uttered these expressions.

"I have for some time believed, and lived in the hopes thereof, and am now in a measure confirmed, of more glorious things yet to be revealed to the church of Christ, and that further and greater discoveries will yet be made, with respect to the Christian Religion than ever yet has been since the apostacy." See Churchman's Journal, Crookshanks' edition, page 254.

Now if Joseph White, one of the most eminent ministers and a christian of deep experience, had such a belief that more glorious things were to be revealed than had then been made known, it becomes us to consider with attention what may be presented in the dispensations of the present day. When a man venerable for his years, and who for the greatest part of a century, has maintained the dignity and uprightness of a christian, shall represent his views of religion unshackled by outward ceremonies—disencumbered from carnal and material ideas, in order to lead us into more spirituality in our religious devotions, ought we not to be careful how we condemn? Joseph White says "greater discoveries will yet be made"—but while we adhere rigidly and pertinaciously to the precise point at which the fathers of the church have left us, are we promoting as we ought to, that reformation which they were concerned to advance?

I believe that righteousness will increase; but it will be by the faithfulness of each individual to the divine illumination in himself. Not by endeavouring to imitate other people—nor by setting up Creeds or Confessions of Faith, but by simple attention to the unfoldings of the light of the gospel, unshackled by the plottings and contrivances of those who are hostile to the advancement of the church.

When Ralph Sandiford and Benjamin Lay published their earnest expostulations against the slavery of the negroes, their doctrines were considered *new*, and many a high professor was indignant at the encroachment which these reformers were making upon a practice which custom and selfishness had introduced, though entirely inconsistent with the christian character.

It is wisdom in us to learn profitable lessons from the occurrences that are past: the errors of our ancestors should teach us to be more diligent in our devotion and more earnest in our enquiries after truth.
LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If a man attends to the illumination of divine light upon his understanding, without being biassed aside by example or customs, however they may have been tolerated in religious characters, he is in a fair way of coming to the knowledge of truth and of becoming a light to those who may be less attentive. Such have been the reformers in all ages—they have not implicitly followed the customs of the times—they have not suffered themselves to be duped by priestcraft to acknowledge irrational systems, designedly imputed to subjugate the mind of man and bind him down to error. Had the systems of religion that were presented to Martin Luther or George Fox, been satisfactory to their enquiring minds, they would never have looked further: But being attentive to the divine illumination, Luther soon discovered the inconsistency of indulgencies, and other gross errors that were incorporated with the Romish religion! George Fox was educated under a more tolerable system, but observing very little even among the high professors that corresponded with the sense he had of the reality of the Christian system, he was led out from the formalities and customs of the times into an experimental and saving knowledge of truth in the heart. Having done the work assigned to him in his day, he closed in peace, triumphing in death, declaring that the seed reigned over all disorderly spirits and over death itself. Many of his co-adjutors in reformation could adopt a similar declaration: Yet it appears that although they did the work of their day, and the fetters with which mankind had long been bound down to systems of human invention were much broken, it continued to be necessary for every man to be attentive to the same illuminating principle to which they were attentive.—Hence Benezet and Woolman found work to do which George Fox appears to have had little concern about, and hence every one will find work to do in promoting reformation; according to the gift received, and his attention to that gift, he will not be tied down to old customs, nor old systems, any further than they are sanctioned by the revelation of truth, independent of the testimonies or traditions of the church.
LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"It is very questionable whether much service is done to religion by undervaluing the faculty of reason. Man, the only inhabitant of the globe who is capable of religion is also the only one possessed of reason; and indeed it is the possession of the latter which renders him a proper subject of the former. Without reason, man would not be accountable for any of his actions. It appears therefore evident that religion is inseparable from reason."

These expressions are quoted from a small work published by the tract association of Friends in Philadelphia about three years ago. Some benefit may result from the revival of them at the present time.—Memory is worth a great deal to us, and it is often good to make use of it in times of difficulty by calling up what occurred in more tranquil seasons, when the mind was less likely to be warped aside its centre.
L.

AFFECTING TALE.

The following statement is extracted from the Nashville Gazette, not as a tale originated in a poetical fancy, and embellished by the touches of a wild wanton intellect, but as a relation of incidents which have actually occurred, and which, therefore, possess a more powerful claim on our attention and our sympathy. The Gazette states, that the names are known, but from a wish to prevent any painful reflections to some that perhaps knew the parties, they are concealed.

"Jane ——, was the only daughter of a man, who, in the early part of his life, emigrated to the United States from the north of Ireland. Accustomed to a life of industry, by application to his business and suffering from poverty in his youth, he regarded money as the only object worth a reasonable man's attention. By his diligence, he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was known in the country his daughter would inherit. It is now more than forty years since I have seen her. She was then in the bloom of youth—hope and expectation gave to her a more interesting appearance than I have ever yet witnessed—she was about eighteen; possessing natural good sense, and accomplishments that rendered her the pride and admiration of her friends. Many were the suitors for her hand—but she refused them with such a grace and respect for their feelings that they loved her the more. Among her admirers there was a young man, a native of Massachusetts, respectable by his talents and genius. He was a member of the bar, and, though young, maintained a respectable standing among his brethren. He was loved by all classes, for his gentlemanlike and manly deportment, and nature had given him a striking and interesting appearance. But as yet he was poor and owed to fortune nothing. Chance threw him in the company of Jane—an intimacy was formed, and he frequently visited her father's house, where he received, not only that attention and marked politeness which he deserved by his standing in society, but also experienced that open hearted cordiality which marks the character of Irishmen.

"There is a secret attachment formed between congenial minds of which even the persons themselves are not aware, and often they are surprised at the hold they have got of each other's affections. This was the case with these two young persons. It was not until these circumstances took place that either of them ever suspected that they loved each other.—Among the suitors for the hand of Jane, was a man about 40 years of age, a widower, who was devoid of every principle that makes man noble, and whose riches were his only support in society. It is but justice to remark, that his private character was unknown to the father of Jane. He solicited permission to wait on Jane, and received it with hearty wishes, from the father, for his success. He there met Mr. H. and his sagacity soon discovered that which, though unknown to themselves, would prevent him from obtaining the object of his wishes. Fearful of meeting his rival openly, he took every occasion of injuring the growing reputation of Mr. H. both as a man and a lawyer, and he too well succeeded. His influence in society was great, and people could not disbelieve his insinuations—it was not possible, said they, that ever the dark insinuations of the rich Mr. T. could be without foundation—no, there must be something in them.—As it was to be expected, his little practice declined every day, and the cold looks of the people, were to his noble spirit worse than life. He determined on leaving the country, and waited on Jane for the purpose of taking leave of her, but unfortunately for both, notwithstanding all his prudence and determinations, he revealed his attachment, and they parted with assurances of mutual love and fidelity.

"After the departure of Mr. H. the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and from some expressions of his, together with hints of his conduct to her lover, she was induced to believe that the misfortune and disappointment of both, might be attributed to his conduct.—She refused him with contempt. He waited on her father, exposed to him the state of his property, and offered to settle a large estate upon her, should the latter prevail upon Jane to become the wife of the former. The father, dazzled with the offer, promised to use his influence, and if that should not be sufficient, his authority. He did both—but they were as yet useless. Mr. T. finding all his schemes proved abortive, and knowing well the cause of his failure, raised a report that Mr. H. died with a fever at ——, to which place he had removed. This report was carefully conveyed to the ears of Jane, and which was further confirmed by the silence of her lover. She believed it—and to pacify, or rather to gratify her father, she became the wife of Mr. T.—From that hour she never knew peace. In following improperly the opinions of her father, forgetting what was due to herself, her future life became wretched; and in performing what she conceived to be a duty she owed her father, she neglected that prior one, her own happiness.

"Some time after her marriage, H. returned from where he had settled himself, and where he had gained a degree of eminence worthy of him. He came to claim her as his bride; but she was now another's—not her heart, but her person. She saw him once, and but a few minutes, when all was explained. He loved Jane too well to demand explanation with her despicable husband, well aware what would be the consequences of such a proceeding—he returned to his place of abode unhappy. From that time Jane declined fast. A slow consumptive grief seized fast hold on her—her husband became a gambler, and lost his support in society—and Jane died in giving birth to a son, whom its grandfather took home. Too late he found that it was not money that could have made his daughter happy, and soon after he followed her to the grave. The unfortunate child, neglected by his father, and deprived by death of his protector, was an outcast upon the world, until Mr. H. took him home as his adopted child. Years have now rolled away since then, and he enjoys a comparative degree of peace; yet he looks forward with anxiety to that state of existence when the troubles of this life are lost in undisturbed felicity—where men can be happy without having gold, and where the envenomed tongue of detraction can never be heard."

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

The Dog has long been regarded as excelling every other species of the brute creation in its attachment to man. For domestic uses, no animal has been found more serviceable to the human race, and its actions have so often bordered on ratiocination, that many incidents which have been related are deemed altogether incredible. Yet still the reader may regard the following narration as an *absolute fact*, however much of improbability there may appear in it to an unreflecting mind.

Donald Archer, a grazier, near Paisley, Scotland, had long kept a fine dog, for the purpose of attending his cattle on the mountains, a service which he performed with the greatest vigilance. The grazier having a young puppy given him by a friend, brought it home to his house and was remarkably fond of it; but whenever the puppy was caressed, the old sheep-dog would snarl and appear greatly dissatisfied, and when at times it came to eat with old Brutus, a dislike was evident, which at last made him leave the house, and notwithstanding every search was made after him by his master, he was never able to discover his abode.

About four years after the dog had eloped, the grazier had been driving a herd of cattle to a neighbouring fair, where he disposed of them, received his money, and was bent on returning home. He had proceeded near ten miles on his journey, when he was overtaken by a tempest of wind and rain, that raged with such violence, as to cause him to look for a place of shelter; but not being able to perceive any house at hand, he struck out of the main road and ran towards a wood that appeared at some distance, where he escaped the storm by crouching under the trees; it was thus he insensibly departed from the proper way he had to go, until he had actually lost himself and knew not where he was. He travelled, however, according to the best of his judgment, though not without the fear of meeting danger from the attack of robbers, whose depredations had lately been the terror of the neighbouring country.

A smoke that came from some bushes, convinced him that he was near a house, to which he thought it proper to go, in order that he might learn where he was, and procure some refreshment; accordingly he crossed a path, and came to the door, knocked and demanded admission; the landlord, a surly looking fellow, gave him an invitation to enter and be seated, in a room that wore but an indifferent aspect.—Our traveller was hardly before the fire, when he was saluted, with equal surprise and kindness by his former dog, old Brutus, who came wagging his tail, and demonstrating all the gladness he could express. Archer immediately knew the animal, and was astonished at thus unexpectedly finding him so many miles from home; he did not think proper to inquire of his host at that time, how he came into his possession, as the appearance of every thing about him rendered his situation very unpleasant. By this time it was dark, the weather still continuing rainy, and no opportunity presented to the unfortunate grazier, by which he might pursue his journey; he remembered, however, to learn of the landlord where he was; who informed him that he was 14 miles from Paisley, and that, if he ventured out again before day light, it was impossible for him to find his way, as the night was so bad; but if he chose to remain where he was, every thing should be done to render his situation comfortable. The grazier was at a loss how to act; he did not like the house he was in, nor the suspicious looks of the host and family—but to go out into the wood during the dark, and to encounter the violence of the conflicting elements, might, in all probability, turn out more fatal than to remain where he was. He therefore resolved to wait till morning, let the event be what it would. After a short conversation with the landlord, he was conducted to a room, and left to take repose.

It is necessary to observe, that from the first moment of Archer's arrival, the dog had not left him a moment, had followed him into the chamber, where he placed himself under the bed, unperceived by the landlord. The door being shut, our traveller began to revolve in his mind the singular appearance of his old companion, his lonely situation, and the manners of those about the house; the whole of which tended to confirm his suspicion of being in a place of danger and uncertainty. His reflections were soon interrupted by the approach of the dog, who came fawning from under the bed, and by several extraordinary gestures, endeavoured to direct his attention to a particular corner of the room, where he proceeded and saw a sight that called up every sentiment of horror; the floor was stained with blood which seemed to flow out of a closet that was secured by a lock which he endeavoured to explore, but could not open it! No longer doubting his situation, but considering himself as the next victim of the wretches into whose society he had fallen, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and either to perish in the attempt, or effect his deliverance. With this determination, he pulled out his pistols, and softly opened the door, honest Brutus at his heels, with his shaggy hair erect like the bristles of a boar bent on destruction; he reached the bottom of the stairs with as much caution as possible, and listened with attention for a few minutes, when he heard a conversation that was held by several persons whom he had not seen when he first came into the house, which left him no room to doubt of their intention. The villainous landlord was informing them in a low tone, of the booty they would find in the possession of his guest, and the moment they were to murder him for the purpose!

Alarmed as Archer was, he immediately concluded that no time was to be lost in doing his best endeavours to save his life; he therefore without hesitation, burst in among them, and fired a pistol at the landlord, who fell from his seat; the rest of the gang were struck with astonishment at so sudden an attack, while the grazier made for the door, let himself out, and fled with rapidity, followed by the dog. A musket was discharged after him, but with no effect. With all the speed that danger could create, he ran until day-light enabled him to perceive a house, and the main road at no great distance. To this house he immediately went, and related all that he had seen to the landlord, who immediately called up a recruiting party that was quartered upon him, the sergeant of which accompanied the grazier in search of the house in the wood. The services and sagacity of the faithful dog were now more than ever rendered conspicuous, for by running before his company, and his singular behaviour, he led them to the desired spot.

On entering the house, not a living creature was to be seen—all had deserted it; they therefore began to explore all the apartments, and found in the very closet, the appearance of which had led the grazier to attempt his escape, the murdered remains of a traveller, who was afterwards advertised throughout the country. On coming into the lower room, the dog began to rake the earth near the fire place with his feet, in such a manner as to raise the curiosity of all present; the sergeant ordered the place to be dug up, when a trap-door was discovered, which on being opened, was found to contain the mangled bodies of many that had been murdered, with the landlord himself, who was not quite dead, though he had been shot through the neck by the grazier. The wretches in their quick retreat had thrown him in among the dead bodies, supposing him past recovery; he was however cured of his wound, brought to justice, found guilty and executed.

From the Biographical account of Public Characters of all nations.

MRS. FRY.

The following memoir of a lady who may with propriety be called the female Howard, is given by Madame Adele du Thou, in her History of the Quakers; and it does such justice to the benevolent subject of it, that it is inserted without abridgement:

"Elizabeth Gurney, (now Mrs. Fry,) the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was born in 1780, she had the misfortune to lose her mother when very young, and was thus at an early age, in some measure, abandoned to her own guidance. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that society. Elizabeth Gurney was accustomed to mix much with society, and she enjoyed all the advantages of birth, fortune and education; she was about seventeen years of age when she first visited London; was anxious to see every thing, and having participated for a period in all the gay amusements of the capital, she returned to Norfolk. A short time after her return, some members of the society, (as is customary among the Friends) came to Earlham to make a family visit. This suddenly wrought a transformation in the habits of the whole family; all became more serious, and seemed to feel the influence of the holy visit: Elizabeth, in particular, was deeply penetrated by the evangelical lectures which she heard.

In a mind like hers, a religious impression was not likely to be transitory; too pious and too well informed, to confine herself to useless forms of devotion, she proved her faith by her labours, and soon prevailed on her father to convert one of the apartments of Earlham Hall into a school room. Here she daily received four and twenty poor children, to whom she read and explained the bible. She assumed the simple garb of the Quakers, and renounced all kinds of amusements. In 1800 she married Mr. Fry, whose generous and amiable character fully justifies her choice. Far from opposing her benevolent labours, he facilitated them, and afforded her ample means of relieving the unfortunate by annually placing at her disposal a considerable sum which she applies entirely to the benefit of the poor. Mrs. Fry's life is devoted to acts of virtue, and her time is almost wholly occupied in charitable missions. She makes no distinction; the unfortunate are brothers, whatever be their country or religion; sorrow is every where the same, and benevolence should be universal. Mrs. Fry is at once a physician to the body and the soul; she comforts and feeds the poor, and supplies them with clothes and with bibles, and thus she explains and teaches the gospel. She even administers succour to criminals; she regards vice merely as a disease, and never withholds assistance from the sick.

Mrs. Fry, on being informed of the deplorable state of the female prisoners in Newgate, resolved to relieve them. She applied to the governor for leave of admittance; he replied, that she would incur the greatest risk in visiting that abode of iniquity and disorder, which he himself scarcely dared to enter: he observed, that the language she must hear, would inevitably disgust her, and made use of every argument to prevail on her to relinquish her intention. Mrs. Fry said she was fully aware of the danger to which she exposed herself, and repeated her solicitations for permission to enter the prison. The governor advised her not to carry in with her either her purse, or her watch, and Mrs. Fry replied—"I thank thee, I am not afraid, I don't think I shall lose any thing."

She was shown into an apartment of the prison which contained about one hundred and sixty women, those who were condemned, and those who had not been tried, were all suffered to associate together. The children who were brought up in this school of vice, and who never spoke without uttering an oath, added to the horror of the picture. The prisoners ate, cooked their victuals, and slept all in the same room: it might have been truly said, that Newgate prison resembled a den of savages. Mrs. Fry was not discouraged; the grace of God is infinite; the true christian never despairs. In spite of a very delicate state of health, she persevered in her pious design. The women listened to her, and gazed on her with amazement; the pure and tranquil expression of her beautiful countenance speedily softened their ferocity. It has been remarked, that if virtue could be rendered visible, it would be impossible to resist its influence; and thus may be explained the extraordinary ascendency which Mrs. Fry exercises over all whom she approaches. Virtue has indeed become visible, and has assumed the form of this benevolent lady, who is the guide and consolation of her fellow creatures. Mrs. Fry addressed herself to the prisoners, "you seem unhappy," said she, "you are in want of clothes; would you not be pleased if some one came to relieve your misery?" "Certainly," replied they; "but nobody cares for us, and where can we expect to find a friend?" "I am come with a wish to serve you (resumed Elizabeth Fry,) and I think, if you second my endeavours, I may be of use to you." She addressed to them the language of peace, and afforded them a glimmering of hope; she spoke not of their crimes; the minister of an all merciful God, she came there to comfort and to pray, and not to judge and condemn. When she was about to depart, the women thronged around her as if to detain her: "You will never come again," said they; but she, who never broke her word, promised to return.

She soon paid a second visit to this loathsome gaol, where she intended to pass the whole day; the doors were closed upon her, and she was left alone with the prisoners. "You cannot suppose," said she, addressing them, "that I have come here without being commissioned: this book (she held a bible in her hand) which has been the guide of my life, has led me to you: it directed me to visit the prisoners and to take pity on the poor and the afflicted: I am willing to do all that lies in my power, but my efforts will be vain, unless met and aided by you." She asked whether they would not like to hear her read a few passages from the book. They replied they would. Mrs. Fry selected the parable of the Lord of the vineyard, (St. Mat. chap. 20.) and when she came to the man who was hired at the eleventh hour, she said, "now the eleventh hour strikes for you: the greater part of your lives have been lost, but Christ is come to save sinners!" Some asked who Christ was? others said that he had not come for them; that the time was passed, and that they could not be saved. Mrs. Fry replied, that Christ had suffered, that he had been poor, and that he had come to save the poor and afflicted in particular. Mrs. Fry obtained permission to assemble the children in a school established within the prison, for the purpose of promoting their religious instruction. The female prisoners, in spite of their profligate and vicious habits, joyfully embraced the opportunity of meliorating the condition of their children. Much was already effected, by restoring these women to the first sentiment of nature; namely, maternal affection.

A woman, denominated the matron, was entrusted with the control of the prisoners under the superintendence of the ladies of the society of Friends, composing the Newgate committee.

Mrs. Fry, having drawn up a set of rules of conduct for the prisoners, a day was fixed and the lord mayor and one of the aldermen being present, she read aloud the articles, and asked the prisoners whether they were willing to adopt them; they were directed to raise their hands as a sign of approval. Mrs. Fry's constitution was received unanimously; so sincere were the sentiments of respect and confidence she had inspired.

Thanks to her perseverance, and the years she devoted to her pious undertaking, a total change has been effected in Newgate prison; the influence of virtue has softened the horror of vice, and Newgate has become the asylum of repentance.

Thursdays are the public days on which strangers are permitted to visit the gaol, where Mrs. Fry reads and explains passages of the bible to the prisoners. Her voice is extremely beautiful; its pure clear tone are admirably well calculated to plead the cause of virtue.

The late Queen expressed a wish to see Mrs. Fry, and in the most flattering terms, testified the admiration she felt for her conduct. The thanks of the city of London were voted to her; and in short, there is not an Englishman who does not bless her name.

Mrs. Fry, who is as useful among the members of her own society as she has been in Newgate, exercises, in her evangelic mission, that charitable indulgence which arises from sincere piety and a pure conscience. Her eloquence penetrates the soul, no one can hear her without becoming more virtuous, or at least without feeling convinced that he may become so; she is not feared, but loved; and she is herself the example of what she preaches.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

We may roam through this wide world in search
 of gay pleasure,
And sip every cup that seems sparkling and bright,
We may seize its gay phantoms, and prize each a
 treasure,
And view its bright prospects with joy and delight;
We may shun all the troubles that others o'ertake,
On the full tide of fortune awhile we may sail,
But oh! there's an hour when these bubbles must
 break,
There's a season when all these illusions must
 fail.

We may boast of good fortune, contentment and
 wealth,
And of all the enjoyments this world can afford,
Prize highly our knowledge, our wisdom, our
 health,
And the dainties that load our superfluous board;
But oh! there's an hour fast approaching, in
 which,
If we'd have true contentment, and joy that ne'er
 dies,
If in the true sense we'd be happy and rich,
We must leave these vain pleasures for those of
 the skies.

This hour is the eve of life's changable day,
And to the votaries of pleasure is stormy and drear,
But those who in sorrow have past on their way,
Their sun sets serenely, and calmly and clear.
And O! may we all, without sigh or regret,
Be prepared to enjoy this calm eve of the blest,
And know our sun sweetly and clearly to set,
In the realms of unceasing contentment and rest.

L.

Novel Celebration.—A correspondent of the Western Courier, published at Cortland village, gives an account of a *solo* celebration of the 4th of July:

"I celebrated Freedom's festival alone:
My thoughts as big, my will as great as those,
Who feasted high, and made the welkin ring
With loud huzzas."

The following are among the volunteer toasts:

Noah of the Ark, and Noah of the Advocate.—The former preserved enough of "all living" to repopulate the earth; the latter a sufficiency of republicanism to reinstate the democratic party.

Myself—(Having withdrawn)—Small in means and great in mind; may the former become an equilibrium for the latter.

The poor.—Savings Banks are soon to be established in Portsmouth and Dover, N. H.

European Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the Cadmus, Captain Whitlock, in 48 days from Havre, says the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, we are put in possession of Paris advices to the 30th of June—three days later than our last dates. As the first enquiry of our readers will of course be, "what news from Spain?" We answer, "nothing very important." The official account of the defeat of the rear guard of Ballasteros, and the capture of Alcira, a small town upon the Jucar, and also of the fortress of Tortosa, on the Ebro, are the chief military details. More troops are preparing to enter Spain, and the blockading squadron before Cadiz, is to be augmented. The Regency have published a decree, confiscating the estates of all the Cortes, and the volunteers of Madrid and Seville, who accompanied them, and denouncing all the members of that body who voted for the late resolution declaring the King incapable, as guilty of high treason, and liable, of course, to capital punishment; all, however, who will desert the cause, are to find pardon and reward.—They have re-established the Jesuits, and exercise a vigilant censorship over the press. Mina is once more in the very jaws of destruction, but not, it seems actually destroyed. The Spanish privateers are vigorously and successfully depredating the French commerce.

Accounts from Egypt, speak of a revolt of the troops in the Delta of the Nile, which prevents the Viceroy from marching, as ordered by the Sultan, to arrest the progress of the Persians.

Greece is still looking up. Her fleet is large and in good condition. At the head of the legislative branch of the government, is George Konturiote, a Hydiot; the executive branch is directed by Petro Mauromichalos, formerly Prince of Maina. The Court of Vienna have determined to respect the Greek blockades, when maintained by an effective force.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

By a letter from Alexandria in Egypt we learn that the Viceroy has received an order from the Sultan to place himself at the head of all his troops, and march to Bagdad to stop the progress of the Persians, but a portion of the troops stationed in the Delta having revolted, it appears that the Pacha found it impossible to obey the mandate of his Highness. He had in effect already given orders to the Egyptian fleet not to sail until the commotion should be quieted.

Letters from Corfu of the 25th of May, at the same time that they confirm the news that the Generals Marco, Bozzari, and Maori, had taken the fortress of Lepanto by assault, also announce that Negropont had surrendered to the Greeks, by capitulation; they add that Jsouf Pacha, commander of the fortress of Patras, finding himself reduced to the last extremity, had taken refuge in that place, wherefore it was conjectured that the garrison could not hold out long.

FROM THE DUBLIN PATRIOT.

We are concerned to state, that on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, four houses were burned, and eight head of cattle houghed, on the lands of Mr. Burkey, of Donard County, Wicklow. The herd, who got on top of one of the houses, to put out the fire, was fired at from behind a hedge.

We have been informed by a respectable correspondent in the neighbourhood of Longford, that, last week, five acres of potatoes were ploughed up and otherwise destroyed in the Callows, belonging to a family named Poynton, who were also threatened, that if they did not give up their land forthwith, they should be buried in graves which were dug for that purpose convenient to their dwelling house.

On the night of the 23d inst. an excellent dwelling house, with a plough, harrow, and other farming utensils, were set on fire and entirely consumed, the property of Mr. Thomas Legg, situate between Longford and Newtown Forbes. The perpetrators of the above outrages have not been discovered.

We regret to state a most atrocious murder was committed on the night of the 23d inst. in Scallen parish of Kilskery, on William Aiken, a most exemplary young man, for honesty, sobriety, and good conduct. A strict inquiry was immediately set on foot by W. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq. and the Rev. Grey Porter, and the result of the inquest held on the body of the deceased has been the committal of the wife of the deceased.

We regret to state that the incendiary spirit which seemed to have been extinguished, has again burst forth in the neighbourhood of Cratloe. The centinel of the 25th, stationed at Cratloe Cross, discovered a house on fire, and gave the alarm; a party of the military and police immediately repaired to the place, and found it to be the house of Mrs. King, of Cratloe Keal, who had been so much persecuted by the Rockites during the winter. We understand that the furniture was rescued from the flames, but the house was burned to the ground.

On the night of Friday last, a sheep the property of Thomas Walsh, of Cloonislane, near this town, was houghed. The reason assigned for this act of cruelty to the harmless brute is, that Walsh, who was lately appointed driver to Mr. Verschoyle, the proprietor of Cloonislane, had presumed to pay half a year's rent in advance of the other tenants.

SINGULAR MISTAKE.

At an early hour on Friday morning week a man was observed walking along Piccadilly, London, carrying something on his shoulder, having the appearance of a dead body, wrapped up in a sheet, and the circumstance attracted the curiosity of several individuals who were led to suspect he was a resurrection man, and they followed him a considerable distance, until at length their suspicions were strengthened by something in shape of a human arm protruding itself through the sheet. A crowd soon assembled, and being convinced that some neighbouring church-yard had been plundered, they commenced a volley of invectives against the supposed body-snatcher, who seemed to endure it with the greatest patience. He was given in custody to the watchman, who conveyed him and his subject to St. James' watch house, where an exposition of an extraordinary description took place; for on opening the sheet, it was found to contain a cork form, representing that of a human being dressed in female attire. The worthy constable of the night and the confounded *Charleys*, all gazed at each other with astonishment, not knowing what to make of their prisoner. They detained the man until he brought forward somebody to prove how he came by it, and on Saturday morning he was brought before Mr. Conant, the magistrate, when a gentleman, an artist, residing in Spring-gardens, attended, and stated to the magistrate, that the cork lady was used to make lace dresses upon; and having explained to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that the prisoner was employed to carry her ladyship to a person from whom she was borrowed, he was discharged from the office.

A NEWSPAPER IN HAYTI.

The National Gazette of the 18th, mentions having received a series to the 15th of July, of the Haytien Journal, entitled, "Le Propagateur Haytien," political and literary, and edited by several Haitiens. It is certainly very creditable in substance and style, to the Haytien character. The politics of Europe are ably discussed, with the feelings and principles which prevail in this country. Various essays on Agriculture are inserted with the design of teaching the inhabitants the importance of that pursuit and engaging them in rural economy. It is affirmed that the Island possesses a soil of unequalled fertility, and farms enough to warrant the expectation that, in some years hence, its products will be doubled or tripled. "In the year 1800," says the Journal, "the amount of our exports was of the value of more than 80 millions of dollars. Our population is not as numerous as it then was; but with method and perseverance, we may easily draw from our soil, every year, forty or fifty millions of dollars."

The number for the first of June, contains a translation of the law of South Carolina, respecting the introduction of people of colour into that state, which Judge Johnson has just decided to be unconstitutional. The Haytien editors preface it thus—"We consign to the indignation of all those who aspire to be christians, or civilized men, the following extracts of a law, &c. Is it among a people of British origin, upon the soil of Franklin and Penn, where flourishes the morality of the Quakers and the Bible, that laws of this character are promulgated in the face of the sun of the 19th century? or rather is it among the inhabitants of New Zealand, or the wandering hordes of the desert of Sahara, &c." Great indignation is expressed at the suspicion, that the government and people of Hayti have tampered, or do tamper, with the negro slaves in any part of the world. The proclamation of President Boyer of the 20th of March last, which forbids Haytien vessels to anchor or touch at any of the neighbouring Islands, is ascribed to his wish to remove the disquietudes of friendly governments.

The following article, translated from the number of the 15th of June, exemplifies the order of things between the British and Haytien governments.

"His Britannic Majesty's frigate, Pyramus, Captain Newcomb, sailed on the 9th inst. for Jamaica, after having remained at anchor for several days in the harbour of Port-au-Prince. The object of her visit is not exactly known to us. Some persons suppose that she brought his Excellency the President, the compliments of the English admiral on his arrival in these seas to take command of the station. Captain Newcomb and his officers were present, on horseback, at the military parade of Sunday, and when the Captain took leave of the President, it was inferred from the expression of satisfaction in the countenances of both, that the result of the visit gave mutual pleasure."

Weekly Compendium.

Great Arrival.—Letters from Laguira, announce the safe arrival of the Dutch ship *Goede Hoepe*, of 1200 tons, and 34 guns, (24 long 24 pounders and 10 carronades) laden with military clothing, stores, arms and munitions of all kinds, for the Colombian government, the whole valued at upwards of one million of dollars. This arrival is not only a fortunate circumstance for the Colombians, but is a subject of congratulation, upwards of $400,000 being insured upon the cargo in this country.

The United States schr. Terrier, Lieutenant M'Kean, commandant, sailed from the Navy Yard at Washington, on Sunday afternoon last, on a cruise, to join the squadron in the West Indies, under the command of commodore Porter.

One half of the Virginia Times, a daily paper published at Richmond, is offered for sale, on favourable terms.

The whole number of baptisms in the city of London, amounted last year to 23,372.—Deaths, 18,865. In Paris, in the same period, the births in marriage were 17,120—out of marriage 9,731. Total 26,880.—Deaths 23,260. Marriages 7157.

A letter dated 23d June, from a commercial house at Buenos Ayres, quotes *Flour at twelve dollars, on board.* It kept that price steadily, and the stock on hand was fast decreasing.

In a scuffle on Monday evening, on board the schr. Blue Eyed Mary, lying at Quarantine, New-York, between the mate and one of the hands, the latter was killed by a stab inflicted by the mate.

The expence for watchmen in the city of New-York, for a year past, has been about $54,000.

David Hazzard, Esq has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State of Delaware.

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky, a few years since, for the murder of Dr. Sanderson. A man was executed in Mobile, in March last, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

The Sea Serpent was seen a few days since, off the Gurnet of Plymouth, by Messrs. Westons of Duxbury, who were off the harbour in a boat. He passed through the water between them and the shore, at the distance of 25 or 30 rods. His head was erected and about 4 feet above the surface of the water, and his length appeared to them about 100 feet, sometimes contracting, and then extending his body: the bunches similar in description to what has so often been given.

The public are cautioned against receiving ten dollar bills of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, as there are now a number in circulation altered from one to ten, and the deception is very easily discovered, as they are but poorly done.

Mr. Lafitte, the celebrated Parisian banker, intending to retire from public commercial affairs, has assigned to each of his clerks in the bank an annuity in the public funds equal to the amount of his salary.

COAL.—A writer in the Monthly Magazine calculates that the annual consumption of coal in England, Scotland and Wales, is 23,669,400 tons.

FATAL DOSE.—A Chickasaw Indian recently killed himself in attempting, for a quart of whiskey, to swallow a tomahawk.

The Abbe Placide Zurla, a Venetian, advantageously known by his researches, has recently been raised by the Pope, to the dignity of Cardinal.

A letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated July 25th, says, "Mr. Clay is very much out of health, and one of his most particular friends informed me a few days since, that his friends have serious apprehensions that he will never recover it."

The citizens of Baltimore have given Patrick Green, the guard who recently defended the mail, one hundred dollars.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Rabelais tells us a story of one Phillipot Placi, who being brisk and hale fell dead, as he was paying an old debt—which perhaps, causes many not to pay their's—for fear of a like accident.

Captain Parker, of the brig Octavius, arrived at Baltimore, spoke on the 7th of August, in Crooked Island Passage, sloop Norfolk, of Charleston, from Barracoa for home, informed him that the sloop Roxana, Smith, of Philadelphia, was cast away in July, on the north side of Cuba; understood the captain and crew to be on board the Norfolk.

The Schuylkill coal is said to be superior to any hitherto discovered: it gives a stronger heat, burns without smoke or dust; no unpleasant smell is emitted by its combustion, and the ashes are so purely white that they would not soil a cambrick pocket handkerchief.

Several persons on Long Island, N. Y. have been bitten by a mad dog, after he had been released from confinement. A mad dog has been killed in Providence.

There are 14 cotton, woollen, and iron manufactories in New-Hampshire, which employ a capital of upwards of $3000,000.

Sometime in June last, the store of Messrs. Gaudry & Dufaure, of Savannah, was entered, and an iron chest stolen, containing specie, bank bills, and notes of hand, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. The pocket book, containing the papers, was found on one of the market stalls on the 24th of July, but the money, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars, the thieves have taken care to keep.

Western Agriculture.—A gentleman of this place, says the Missouri Intelligencer, lately sold Missouri tobacco at five cents per pound in New Orleans. Kentucky tobacco was at the time a mere drug, and could hardly be sold at half that price.

Cincinnati contains, as appears by the returns of the assessor and appraiser 2600 white male inhabitants of 21 years and upwards; all others, 8817—making in all a population of 11,417.

It is stated in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that the Banks of that city have refused to receive quarter of dollars at their nominal value—they are received by weight.

President Allen, of Bowdoin College, is about to publish a second edition of his American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, with additions bringing the work down to the present time. The first edition was published in 1809.

Capt. Nichols, arrived at Boston from Gottenburg, states that the pirates who murdered the crew of a Danish vessel were found guilty and were to be executed. A woman, who lived on the sea coast, had been arrested charged as being concerned, the men asserting, that she instigated them to commit the foul deed, supplying them with arms, &c. and telling them that they might get rich, like the Cuba pirates.

Blue Laws.—The "Blue Laws of Connecticut" have often been a source of merriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known, that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1683 or 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a Resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

The Gold Mine in Carolina is likely to become very productive to at least one class of the neighbouring community. Whatever interest the proprietors (when it is settled who they are) may derive from the discovery, the *Lawyers* are, in the mean time, like to derive a *golden* harvest from disputed claims to the tract of land in which the mine is situated.

John Rees, the Mail Robber, was lodged in the Lexington, (Ken.) Gaol, on the 3d inst. The sum of $250, chiefly Georgian money, was found concealed in the lining of his hat. It is not likely that he will a third time be screened from the injured laws by the wings of a *Byrd*.

During a thunder storm which passed over Dartmouth, Mass. on the 12th inst. the house of Dr. S. P. Winslow, near Smith's Mills, was struck with lightning, which shattered the house very considerably, knocked down the Doctor, killed his wife, and badly wounded his sister.

On the 10th inst. a sail-boat was upset about one mile from Wilmington, N. C. near the middle of the river, and three gentlemen, named H. Roby, jun. Mason Cogswell, and Job Carpenter, of Providence, R. I. were drowned.

A black Eagle was lately fired at in Franklin, Mass. One of his wings was broken, so that he was easily taken. This king of birds is of a majestic size, and proud bearing, though disabled; measuring upwards of two feet in height when standing erect, and upwards of seven feet between the tips of his wings.

Tanner's New Atlas.—The fifth and last number of TANNER'S AMERICAN ATLAS, containing maps of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, and the Floridas, is announced for publication on or before the first of October next.

War.—During the last 700 years, there have been 256 of war between France and England. In these wars, according to the most probable calculation, no less than *twenty six millions* of people have been sacrificed on the bloodstained altar of honorable murder.

The Woodstock Herald states upon the assurance of a respectable gentleman, that a son of Aaron Burr, and a son of Alexander Hamilton, both write in the same office at St. Louis, Missouri, and are upon the most friendly terms.

Mr. Gallatin, our late Minister to Paris, arrived at Uniontown, Pa. on the evening of the 5th inst. and the next morning proceeded to his residence near New Geneva.

The detachment of recruits which left Philadelphia some time since, destined for Fort Atkinson, under the command of Capt Fowle, have arrived at St. Louis, Missouri in good health.

A schooner called the Trader, Capt Craig, belonging to Concord, (Del.) sailed from Savannah on the 2d January last, for Baltimore, with a cargo of cotton, and has never been heard of since.

Thomas Barker, Esq Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New-York, has, by advertisement in the New York papers, suspended, until the will of the most worshipful grand master be signified, the labors of Mechanic lodge No. 1 3, in the city of New-York, for unconstitutional, illegal and unmasonic proceedings.

Great Britain is cut by *a thousand leagues* of canal navigation, and traversed in every direction by about forty-six thousand leagues of road.

The pupils in the public schools, at Boston, amount to 4000.

Perkins' Steam Engine.—It is stated in a letter from London to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, that the improvements to the steam engine made by Perkins, are every day acquiring proselytes, and so great is the crowd pressing daily for a sight, that many are denied admission: Mr. Colden has purchased the right for New York—a machine is now on its way from England. The whole country is much interested in this improvement, and great anxiety is expressed to see it in successful operation.

SUGAR LANDS.—The valuable Sugar Lands in Louisiana, belonging to the United States, are advertised by the President to be sold at auction.—They are said to be extensive, and of great value.

Intemperance.—A Grand Jury in Tennessee has denounced the practice of treating at elections.

The Levy Court at Washington, D. C. assigns as the principal cause of pauperism, intemperance.

Law against Common Drunkards.—A law passed the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, that idle and drunken persons be publicly posted; that all who sell spirits to such persons, be fined $7 for each offence and forfeit their license. The trial may be before any Justice of the Peace from whom there is no appeal.

Causes of Intemperance.—In Georgetown, D. C. containing a population of 7000, there are *forty-nine* licensed taverns, and only six or seven of these have the requisite accommodations for travellers. Forty-two are mere *grog shops*. There are besides, forty-five licensed houses for selling spirituous liquors by the pint. For these licenses the city authority receive $3840.

Intemperance.—In the year 1822, forty-four persons died in New-York city, from intemperance, and thirty-three were sent to the lunatic asylum, whose insanity was caused by intemperance.—In 1815, in the work house in Portland, Me. seventy-one out of eighty-five persons, became paupers in consequence of intemperance, and out of 115, supported at their own houses, more than one half were reduced to poverty by the same vice—and the town paid four thousand dollars to support its intemperate poor.

Education.—$10,500 is the appropriation made the present year by the Common Council, for the support of the primary schools in Boston, besides $500 to increase the salaries of the teachers who now receive $240 per annum. These schools, which are more than forty in number, consist of children under seven years of age, and are taught by females.

The Navy.—The Court Martial in the case of Capt. Evans, pronounced the following verdict.—"That the accused be reprimanded by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and be admonished by him, and that the accused be more careful not to blend his public and private concerns."—The Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to the sentence, says, "The only admonition called for by the case is, as I think, that Capt. Evans be more cautious about blending his public and private concerns."

The lamented Dr. Moore has left three fifths of his property, after the death of Mrs. Moore, to the Collegiate Institution at Amherst.

Intemperance suppressed.—The efficient and excellent Board of Aldermen in the City of Boston have taken away all the licenses of retailers in that part of the town called the hill; and have required that the only retailer remaining should be a man of good moral character.

Judge Johnson's Opinion on the law of South Carolina, which prohibited free persons of color from entering that state, was to have been published in the Charleston papers on the 9th inst. but we regret to learn, says the New-York Daily Advertiser, from a correspondent in that city, that it was deemed inexpedient to publish it at present, in consequence of the excitement which it produced.

Last week in New York, while a sawyer was engaged in sawing a hollow log, he was startled by the appearance of a Black Snake, which crawled out. The snake was killed, and was 4 feet 2½ inches long. The wood came out of a North River sloop.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, August 6.—The fever of the last season has re-appeared in this county, threatening us with wide spread mortality. It is particularly prevalent in the easterly part of the county, where it has already made many victims. Some families have lost two or three of their members, and we have heard of as many as eight sick in a single house.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 12.—The celebrated Normandy Bull was weighed in this town last week. His weight was 1,364 pounds. He is [illegible] months and 18 days old, of which time two months have been spent in crossing the ocean.

An attempt was made last Sunday night, by the prisoners confined in Trenton Prison, to escape. About 40 succeeded in getting into the yard, and by means of a rope ladder, three of them had escaped over the wall before a discovery was made. One was re-taken; but the other two, Joseph Robertson, and Peter Stuyvesant, have not been heard of as yet.

From the Kingston (Jam.) Courant, July 28.

The United States' schooners of war, Greyhound and Beagle, of 3 guns each, Lieutenants Commandants Kearney and Newton, came to anchor at Port Royal on Saturday afternoon. They left Thompson's Island seven weeks ago, and have been cruizing within the Keys on the south side of Cuba, as far as Cape Cruz, touching at all the intermediate ports on the Island, to intercept pirates. On the 21st inst. they came to anchor off Cape Cruz, and Lieut. Com. Kearney went in his boat to reconnoitre the shore, when he was fired on by a party of pirates, who were concealed among the bushes. A fire was also opened from several pieces of cannon, erected on a hill a short distance off. The boat returned, and five or six others were manned from the vessels, and pushed off for the shore, but a very heavy cannonade being kept up by the pirates on the heights, as well as well as from the beach, the boats were compelled to retreat. The two schooners were then warped in, when they discharged several broadsides, and covered the landing of the boats. After a short time, the pirates retreated to a hill that was well fortified. A small hamlet, in which the pirates resided, was set fire to, and destroyed. Three guns, one a four pounder, and two large swivels, with several pistols, cutlasses, &c. and eight large boats, were captured. A cave, about 150 feet deep, was discovered near where the houses where, and after considerable difficulty, a party of seamen got to the bottom, where they found an immense quantity of plunder, consisting of broad cloths, dry goods, female dresses and saddlery, &c. &c. Many human bones were also in the cave, supposed to have been unfortunate persons who were taken and put to death. A great deal of the articles were brought away, and the rest destroyed. About forty of the pirates escaped to the heights, but many were supposed to have been killed from the fire from the schooners, as well as from the men who landed. The bushes were so thick that it was impossible to go after them. Several other caves are in the neighbourhood, in which it is conjectured they occasionally take shelter. From their houses being burnt, and their boats taken away, it is hoped they will be obliged to retire from this place, as they will be without the means of annoying vessels passing by.

◆

Captain Pearson, of the schr. Dolphin, arrived at Charleston from Matanzas on the 14th inst. states that the United States schr. Grampus, was at anchor abreast of the fort, and examined all vessels and boats whether going in or coming out. She had three launches among the Keys and off Point de Caycos, and one between the Points which form the Bay of Matanzas, so that piracy in that quarter was kept down for the time being. On the 9th inst. the Governor sent his boat on board the *Grampus*, to demand of Capt. GREGORY his motives for lying in port, at the same time telling him, that if he wanted provisions or water he had remained there long enough to obtain a supply, and that the government did not permit its own vessels of war to remain at anchor longer than 48 hours, at one time. Captain Gregory's reply was that he came there for the protection of American commerce and that of Spain, if necessary; and that he would remain there as long as might be required for these objects or until compelled by force to retire.—Captain Pearson also states that the inhabitants of Matanzas were much dissatisfied with the length of captain G's. visit.

◆

SPAIN.—A letter which a gentleman, a Spaniard, has received from a correspondent of his at the Havana, dated the 30th of July, states that a vessel had just arrived from Corunna, in 34 days, bringing the following interesting and latest intelligence:

That Ballasteros is in the vicinity of Madrid, at the head of 30,000 men, Morillo on the frontiers of Gallicia, Palarea in the Asturias. Pampillo and Pastor at Torrelavego, Lopez Banos in Estremadura, Villa Campa in Andalusia, and Empecinado with six corps of guerillas, at Aranda de Duero. All these chiefs begun to operate with considerable forces. The constitutional cause is best supported in Catalonia. Mina, in Catalonia, hangs the friars by dozens every day. This commander has beaten Donnadieu and Moncey, the former near Cervera, and the latter at Mataro; the loss of those two generals is calculated at from 12 to 14,000 men.

◆

GREAT FIRE AT BATAVIA.

A great fire took place in Batavia on the 28th of March. A Batavia paper of April 4, mentions that the fire took place in a bamboo house, in the Bazar, or market, and continued burning until the 30th. About 40 stone houses, 140 bamboo houses, and 120 smaller buildings were either burnt or pulled down. The amount of property had not been ascertained; but the loss was supposed to be very considerable. Much property had been saved by the river prows. Great apprehensions were entertained at one time that the fire would extend to the more populous and commercial part of Batavia; but fortunately the wind changed.

◆

FROM COLOMBIA.

Letters from Carracas to the 2d inst. are received. Our Minister, Mr. Anderson, was on the eve of departing from that place for Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

The letters communicate the interesting intelligence, that Mr. Tod, our Charge des Affairs at Bogota, has prevailed on the government to modify their revenue laws, by abolishing the extra five per cent duty hitherto paid on imports from the United States, more than was paid on imports from Europe.

The same letters assert, that the Colombian Government has ratified the loan contracted in England by Mr. Zea.

◆

Indian outrages.—Major O. Fallon has written a letter from Fort Atkinson, dated July 3, to the superintendant of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and mentions the defeat of the Missouri Fur Company of the Yellow Stone, near the river of that name, and the loss of property to the amount of 15,000 dollars; that a party headed by Major Henry, were likewise routed near the mouth of Yellow Stone, by the Black Foot Indians, stimulated to such an action, by the Hudson Bay Company; that the whole amount of the property captured, amounts to 20,000 dollars. There seems to be a storm brewing between the United States and the Indians with their allies, the Hudson Bay Company.

Meteoric Stone.—Account of a Meteoric Stone which lately fell at Nobbleboro, as related by Mr. Asa Dinsmore a very intelligent farmer, by whom it was found.

As he was at work in his field, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 7th of August, his attention was arrested by an unusual noise in the sky directly over his head, like the firing of many guns in repeated succession, and as loud as the report of a musket at the distance of 20 rods.—This noise continued four or five minutes, the succession of the reports growing more rapid until the whole sounded like the roll of a drum. About five minutes after this sound had ceased, he heard something like the noise produced by wind among trees, and looking up to discover the cause, saw what he thought a cloud in quick motion, and at that instant heard something strike the ground near him. He proceeded to the spot and found that about six rods from where he had been standing a stone had entered the earth to the depth of six inches, when striking another stone it broke in pieces. He thinks that the stone would have weighed as much as four pounds. The stone is of an *ashy gray* color, covered with a coat resembling oxyde of iron. Its granular texture resembles coarse sand-stone.—*Wiscasset Int.*

◆

CINCINNATI, (OHIO,) AUG. 9.—We understand that General Gaines, immediately on hearing of the attack on Gen. Ashley's party, on the 2d of June, by the Rickaree Indians, at their towns on the Missouri river, dispatched two steam boats from Louisville to Baton Rouge, for 500 regular troops, to be transported to St. Louis as soon as possible, and from thence to be sent up the Missouri, to protect the defenceless settlements.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, August 23, 1823.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As the bills for subscription to this paper are now making out, we have thought it advisable to notify subscribers that they will be waited on shortly for the amount of their respective dues. To those, and we are gratified in saying they are by far the greater portion, whose punctuality has been all we could expect, we tender our sincere and grateful acknowledgements.—We hope they will "*advance*" on this occasion with their usual promptness to enable us, (to use an homely but apt simily) to "*grease the wheels*," the want of which is occasionally indicated by the *creaking* sound incident to machinery formed of *young* and unseasoned materials; to enable the said wheels of our establishment to force their way over certain obstructions that divers obnoxious paper-makers, ink-makers, type-founders, with a long train of et cetera, et ceteras, are continually throwing in our way. Thus far we are happy to say, that with the aid of our friends, we have succeeded in handsomely surmounting all obstacles, with a reasonable prospect "*ahead*" of pursuing the "even tenor of our way" in a smooth, comfortable style to the no small pleasure of ourselves and we, would humbly trust, as in "*duty bound*" we should, to the satisfaction of those who have united in cheering us onward along the full tide of successful experiment.

It is pleasing in the highest degree, in the estimation of every candid and liberal mind, to witness the gradual, though almost imperceptible, change that is irresistibly extending its brightning influence over the political and moral hemisphere, of the old and new world, and through the different quarters of our own favoured country. Local prejudices at home and National animosities abroad seem to be losing their former influence. We know not whether it be the vanity of our hearts, or the more favourable disposition in which we feel willing to view our own times, but we are really inclined to think that mankind are growing in wisdom and that this our day is becoming liberal and enlightened beyond those of a former period.

The enquiry now is not so much of what nation or country, or sect a man may be of, but rather, what are the vices which may render him obnoxious, or what are the virtues, the character and merits that may make his efforts a desirable acquisition. This is the grand test of excellence and the proof of a generous and rational spirit, an exalted and noble feeling.

Like the sun at noon day, the broad beams of benevolence are diffusing its softening influence over the face of the earth: and the time we trust is not far distent, when its cheering light will enter the bosoms of all, and the darkening mists of bigotery, error and prejudice, that have so long pervaded and poisoned the hearts of men, be extinguished in the brightness of that sun, by whose light the nations of the earth shall be enabled to view but one common interest in the virtue and happiness of each other: but one object—one aim—and that, obedience to the will of one common head, the universal, beneficent CREATOR whose care and goodness extendeth alike over all.

FEVER ALARM AT NEW-YORK.

The fears which were awakened in consequence of the supposed case of yellow fever, which occured in New-York on Monday, have greatly diminished, there having been no further cause of excitement since that result, and it still remaining doubtful with many whether the subject died with the yellow fever or not. The circumstances which attended this case are these—Samuel M'Gee, aged 16, an apprentice to a taylor, (which business did not agree with him,) had been out on the night of the 8th inst. previous to his taking sick, to a fire, where he fatigued himself by over exertion, and became intoxicated. He had, probably, like most boys at this season of the year, ate profusely of unripe fruit, which added to his subsequent intemperance, produced the fatal effects as here stated. He sickened on the 9th, and continued slightly indisposed up to the 13th, when his malady increased so much as to confine him to his bed, where he died.

On Thursday morning the Hon. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, arrived in this city on his way to the eastward, to join his family, and see his venerable father, who is in the 88th year of his age.

Chief Justice Tilghman delivered a long and elaborate opinion on Thursday morning, in the case of Edward Short, who was arrested on a charge of homicide on the 6th instant. The discharge was delivered in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, to whom the decision gave great satisfaction. The prisoner was discharged on the following grounds.

First, That the evidence was insufficient to warrant his detention, had the alledged crime been committed in the United States.

Second, That supposing the evidence to have been sufficient, his arrest was NOT LEGAL and he could not have been detained in prison for subsequent delivery to the British government.

Fire.—About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening two new three story brick houses and the contiguous back buildings thereunto belonging, situate in Third-street, between the mansions of the late Benjamin Chew and Thomas M. Willing, Esquires, were discovered to be on fire. The northernmost house and back buildings were completely destroyed, and the house south of the above, and adjoining that of the late Judge Chew, was considerably injured.

Accident.—We understand that in making an excavation yesterday afternoon, in Queen street, two men were unfortunately suffocated.

On the 16th of June, Capt. Garwood, of the ship Magnet of this port, was boarded and taken possession of, by a Spanish Privateer, between Cape de Gatt, and Cape Pallo, near Alicant, run into a bay, near the land on the coast, and anchored in four fathom water. Capt. Garwood was prevented from landing or from sending a letter to the American Consul at Alicant, and he, as well as his crew, were much abused by the freebooters, while lying at anchor. At one time they presented a loaded musket to his breast, and at the first and second officer's, because they could not get as hearty a supper as they wished. About 8 o'clock that night, two privateers, with about 50 men, went along side and ordered the ship to be got under way, and to stand to sea, as they said for the purpose of proceeding for Carthagena, but Capt. Garwood soon found their intention was to pillage the ship, and refused to get under way. They then proposed, that he should permit them to load their vessels with tobacco and coffee, and they would give him a receipt for them, but when they found they could not prevail on him, they determined to murder him and the mates, and load their vessels and then burn the ship, with all hands on board. Fortunately the night was very calm, and the ship made but little way from shore, and as she lay too close to the harbour, for them to accomplish their intentions, they robbed her of every thing they could lay their hands on. Next morning, after taking about 20 boxes of segars, and as many bales of tobacco, with all the spare canvass, liquors, &c. &c. they left him, in pursuit of another vessel. Capt. Garwood then got under way and arrived safe at Alicant that night.

FROM TAMPICO.

New-York, Aug. 22.—Captain Matthews of the Mary, informs that the British frigate Phaeton was at Tampico, waiting for specie, she was to convey to Vera Cruiz and Havana.

It was reported at the time the Nancy left Tampico, that San Anna, who had revolted against the Congress now in sitting at Mexico, had surrendered to the forces sent against him at San Louis Potosi, before which place he had encamped his army. Previous to his surrender he had seized Spanish property to a considerable amount on the road to Tampico.—His army amounted to about 3 or 4000 men, which made the roads between San Louis de Potosi and Tampico very unsafe, particularly for the conveyance of Spanish property.

DRAMATIC.

We are informed that the Olympic Theatre, will commence its Fall season, about the beginning of September, and continue until the first of December, with a great variety of new splendid Dramatic, Operatic and Equestrian performances.

MR. WALLACK's dramatic talents, (says the Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday last,) are of an impressive cast. He perceives a character with clearness, and is able to embody his conceptions, with distinctness. His action is extremely significant and his face expressive.—He is admirably suited to perform heroic parts where the scenic situations require a combination of animated action and touching sentiment. His ROLLA is deserving of high approbation, not merely for the general effect produced; but even for novelty in the performance of some of the scenes. The part of ROB ROY, on Wednesday evening, in the dramatic piece of that name, was conceived with great spirit throughout, and executed with characteristic effect. We observe he intends to imitate Messrs Kemble, Kean, Booth, Philipps, and Mathews for his benefit—in which kind of agreeable performances he is reputed to be well skilled. We presume that a crowded assembly on Monday evening will be attracted to witness the representations at second hand of Rolla, Shylock, Sir Edmund Mortimer, and Mons. Morbleau.

Mr. Cooper finished his engagement on the Washington boards last Saturday evening. He represented Octavian in the Mountaineers, on that night, being his first appearance there in this character. The afterpiece of Catharine & Petruchio, with a Recitation of Alexander's Feast, concluded the entertainment.

The Benefits have commenced at the Circus, New York, the entertainments will therefore be varied and attractive. Chatham Garden Theatre continues to be warmly patronized. Mrs. Burke, and Mr. Keene, appear to be the principal objects of attraction. The doors of the Park Theatre have been unlocked, and things are preparing for its opening on the 1st. Hilson, who is engaged for next season, is on the ground already.

A gentleman by the name of Southwell has made his appearance upon the Dublin Theatre, and is pronounced in Nolan's Theatrical Observer, the second best Romeo in the British empire, being in a very slight degree inferior to Mr. Charles Kemble, and will overtop him in another year if he husbands himself as he should. It is stated that to the finest symmetry and manliness of form, he joins a voice clear, sweet, and sonorous; and the graces of his action and the smooth *tournure* of his movements place him in the very first class of his profession.

A late Liverpool Mercury contains the following paragraph: "The *Yankees* of New York are almost nightly delighted with the representation at their *National Theatre*, of "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London."

SUNDAY LINE FOR NEW-YORK.

The Old Columbian Line still continues to leave the upper, or north side of Market street wharf, on Sundays at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in New York, by the fast going Steam Boat, WILLIAM PENN, Capt. Myers, the same afternoon.

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 22.—Whites move first.

22	to	18	12	to	19	30	to	26	23	to	26
10		14	23		16	15		19	31		22
24		19	14		18	17		13	18		25
6		10	29		25	9		14	10		6
25		22	1		6	22		17	2		9
11		15	16		11	6		10	13		6
18		11	7		16	13		9	25		30
8		24	20		11	10		13	6		1
28		19	18		23	17		10	30		26
4		8	26		19	5		14	1		6
27		24	15		24	26		22	26		23
8		11	22		17	14		18	21		17
24		20	10		14	22		17			
11		15	25		22	19		23	Drawn.		
19		16	24		18	17		13			

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$6,50
RYE DO.		3,00
CORN MEAL,		2,75
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,25
RYE DO.		60
CORN DO.		50 a 55
BARLEY,		55 a 50
OATS,		35
SHORTS,		30
JERSEY PORK,	Mess	$15
	Prime	13
	Cargo	11 a 11½
WESTERN DO.		12,50 a 13,00
BEEF, (Philad.)	Mess	12,00
HAMS,		10 a 12½ cts.
LARD, Jersey,		10½ a 11 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,		8
TOBACCO, Virginia	cwt.	$4 a 10
Do. Kentucky		3 a 7,50

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Luther Rice, of Washington city, the Rev. SAMUEL W. LYND, of Bordentown, N. J. to Miss LEONORA M. STAUGHTON, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Staughton.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. WILLIAM HERA, of this place, to Miss MARY M'LEAN, late of Bristol, Eng. and grand-daughter to Joseph Rogers, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, ABRAHAM MARKOE HAZLEHURST, to MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Zachariah Endress, Esq. all of this city.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY BENNER, widow of the late George Benner. Her friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in Budd street, No. 11, on Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Yesterday morning, Mr. ENOS LUKENS, in the 28th year of his age.

On Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst. Mrs. EVE ANDREWS, aged 92.

On the 16th inst. MARIA EDGEWORTH, only daughter of Mr. John Thomson.

On the 21st inst. MARIA HUMMEL, wife of Jacob Hummel.

On Thursday last, Miss ANN MARIA ESLING, daughter of Nicholas Esling, aged 13.

On Monday evening last, Mr. MICHAEL HENNESSEY, aged 76.

On Sunday afternoon last, Mr. JONAS DAWSON, Clock and Watchmaker, aged 64.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, aged 55.

On Tuesday morning, THOMAS BARNES, Esq. aged 61.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. ANN GEORGE, aged 90, long a resident of Hamilton village.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst. Dr. JASON O'B LAWRENCE.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. HENRY R. WILSON, son of the late Capt. Rob. Wilson, aged 24.

On the 9th inst. near Laurel, (Del.) Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETT, of Philadelphia.

On Monday last, at Germantown, ANTHONY JOHNSON, aged 78, a respectable Member of the Society of Friends.

At Harrisburg, on the 15th inst. after a short illness, Dr. SILAS GEORGE, aged 29.

At Port-au-Prince, on the 6th inst. of the yellow fever, Mr. ALEXANDER W. ATKINSON, aged 23, mate of the schr. John & Elizabeth of this port.

◆

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday, August 14th, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. JACOB WINNEMORE, after an illness of about seven days, having survived his younger brother only four days. How truly can we say that, "*In the midst of life we are in death.*" A few short days and the subject of these few lines was still glowing with health. A few short days, and he was still a son, still a brother. Still big with hope, he was planning out futurity's course—when the cold—the blasting hand of death cut short the thread of his existence.

Adieu—adieu, thy day is run,
  Thy short career is o'er,
Thy slender cord of life is spun,
  We ne'er shall see thee more.

Life's transient journey now is o'er,
  Is past—is fled for thee,
Thy span has now for evermore
  Forever ceas'd to be.

Adieu—adieu, tho' thou art gone,
  Art fled from here forever,
Still fond remembrance lingers on,
  And brings us oft together.

Tho' thou hast reach'd another shore
  Another clime attain'd,
Still retrospection brings once more
  Our loss—and yet thy gain.

Farewell—farewell, thy chain is broke,
  Death crush'd the feeble link,
Yes death has given the fatal stroke,
  By which we all must sink.   N.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	55	75	130
In Baltimore,	21	51	72
In New-York,	41	53	94

NOTE.—In this city, there were 65 deaths of children under five years; of the cholera morbus, 26. In Baltimore, there were 41 deaths under five years of age; of cholera infantum, 22; measles, 6. In New-York, 27 children died under one year of age; 2 of the measles.

Public Sales at Auction,

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A SMALL SWORD,

Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. august 23—4t

ENGRAVIVG

IN various branches executed by *JACOB MAAS*, No. 128, Locust-street, Philadelphia.

aug 23—tf

Timber Merchants' Guide.

JUST received and for sale by H. CAREY & I. LEA. Fourth and Chesnut-street, *Timber Merchants' Guide.* Also, a table wherein at one view may be seen the solid and superficial measure of any square or unequal *hewed Logs or Plank*, from one to forty-seven inches. Also, Plates representing the figures of the principal pieces of timber, used in building a seventy-four gun ship of the line, in standing trees. By Peter Guillet L'Ainé, French by birth, American by choice.

Price $2 50. aug 23—3t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Printing Materials as follows:

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs.—1 do. Small Pica, 314—1 do. Pica, 250—1 do. English, 100—1 do. Great Primer, 100—1 do. Columbian, slope, 18—2 imposing stones and stands—3 frames. Ramage make—1 font Double Pica, 90 lb.—1 do. Cannon, 30—1 do. Five Line Pica, 45—1 do. Seven Line do. 45—1 do. Ten Line do. 45—1 Standing Press, small size—1 pair royal Chases—1 do. medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21, south Second street. aug 23—tf

Horatio L. Melchor,

House Carpenter, No. 31, Strawberry-st. Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. He makes and repairs all descriptions of Standing Presses, Printer's and Book-binder's Furniture, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A quantity of ready made Packing Boxes always on hand. aug 23—tf

WHO WANTS A PRIZE?

WE recommend those who are in want of any part of $57,400, to apply at the Philadelphia Lottery Office, for Tickets or Shares in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

A. M'Intyre, Manager.

Which will positively be drawn on the 7th October next—the $57,400 as above, is divided into the following handsome prizes.

1 Prize of	$8,000	1 do	4,000
1 do	2356	1 do	2,000
2 do	1,000	10 do	200
4 do	500	36 do	100

With smaller prizes of various denominations too tedious to enumerate.

Tickets	$7 00 each	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87

And a package of 14 whole tickets		67 40
Halves	do	36 60
Quarters	do	16 85
Eighths	do	8 42

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

Pratt & Davis's

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

Combination.	Register.		
9, 13, 27,	No. 2591	a prize of	$5000
3, 13, 27,	996		1000
4, 13, 30,	1814		1000
2, 13, 20,	738		400

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. Aug. 23—1t

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

An important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in *forty eight hours* from its first application. This Balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *Healthy* and *Thick*, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and deceptive oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of Hair. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative.—The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by JOHN OLDRIDGE.

No. 55½, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia. aug. 23—tf

FEVER & AGUE

POWDERS.

THE efficacy of these Powders, in intermittent fevers, has been repeatedly proved. They are formed on the principles of correct medical practice, and are prepared from the best materials. Taken according to the directions they are perfectly innocent, and are confidently recommended, as a safe cure for that distressing epidemic, the Ague and Fever, which, if neglected, so frequently lays the foundation of other more serious and fatal diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK'S

Drug & Chemical Store, No. 107, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia;

Where also may be had a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, carefully selected and prepared, comprising most of the approved modern preparations and remedies, as SULPHATE of QUININE, Cinchonine or Ess. Salt of Bark, Sodaic, and Aperient Seidlitz Powders, Worm Tea, Pectoral Cough Lozenges, &c. &c.

8m—16—4t*

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN for Guineas, Sovereigns, Doubloons, American Gold and Spanish Dollars at

GIBBS's Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 44, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

july 26—tf

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

THE CHARM BROKEN.

I once beheld a most angelic being,
Whom I believed I'd ne'er be tired of seeing:
'Twas at a western soy.
Enraptured, how I list'ned while she spoke;
She was so sprightly, beautiful and young,
That I was charmed!—but soon the charm was broke—
I found she had a devil of a tongue;
Oh! was it not a pity,
That in one with such heavenly beauty blest
So small a part should thus spoil all the rest!

EQUITY vs. BEAUTY.

A very beautiful Countess went to a morose, surly judge's chamber, to prepossess him in favour of a very unrighteous cause, and to solicit for a *colonel* against a *tradesman* that sued him. This tradesman happened that very moment to be in his lordship's closet, who found his cause to be so just and clear, that he could not forbear to promise him to take care he should carry the day.

The words were no sooner out of his mouth, but our charming countess appeared in the anti-chamber.—The judge immediately ran as fast as his gouty legs would give him leave, to meet her ladyship; her eyes, air, and graceful deportment, the sound of her voice, so many charms, in short, pleaded so powerfully in her favour, that at the first moment he found the *man* too powerful for the *judge*, and promised our countess the colonel should gain his cause. Thus you see the poor judge engaged on both sides. When he came back to his closet he found the tradesman reduced to the last despair. I saw her, cries the fellow, almost out of his wits; I saw the lady that solicits against me, and, Lord, what a charming creature she is! I am undone, my lord, my cause is lost and ruined. Why, says the judge, not yet recovered from his confusion, imagine yourself in my place, and tell me if 'tis possible for frail men to refuse any thing so beautiful a lady asks? As he spoke these words, he pulled a hundred pistoles out of his pocket, which amounted to the sum the tradesman sued for, and gave them to him. By some means or other, the countess came to the knowledge of it, and as she was virtuous even to a scruple, she was afraid of being too much obliged by so generous a judge, and immediately sent him a hundred pistoles. The colonel, full as gallant as the countess, was scrupulous, and paid her the sum aforesaid; and thus, every one did as he ought to do. The judge was afraid of being unjust, the countess feared to be too much obliged, the colonel paid, and the tradesman was satisfied; or, according to an old English adage, "all was well; Jack had Joan, and the man had his mare again."

Extract from the Memoirs of the Court of Louis XVI. by Madam Campan.

Franklin appeared at Court in the dress of an American cultivator; his smooth hair without powder—his round hat, his plain brown dress, formed a striking contrast with the embroidered coats—curled, powdered, and scented heads of the courtiers of Versailles. This singular simplicity charmed all, particularly the ladies. Elegant fetes were given to Dr. Franklin, who, to his renown as a philosopher added all the virtues of that tempered benign patriotism, so becoming the noble *roll* of this venerable apostle of liberty. I assisted at one of these *fetes*, when the most beautiful among three hundred was selected to kiss the American Philosopher and place on his white locks a crown of laurel. At the very doors of the palace, at the exhibition of the porcelain of Sevres, under the eyes of the King, were sold medallions of Franklin, bearing this inscription: *Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.*" The Countess Diane, a woman celebrated for her wit, partook with such warmth of this enthusiasm, that Louis XVI to ridicule her extravagance, in this particular, sent her a "*pot de chambre*" from the manufactories of Sevres, at the bottom of which was the medallion of Franklin, with the legend so much in vogue.

FROM A BARBADOES PAPER.

Lately a slave in one of the neighbouring islands, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her? "Why Massa, she no good. The book say she obey me. She no wash my clothes—She no do what I want her to do." The minister replied, "but the book said you were to take her for better or worse."—"Yes, Massa, she all worse, and no better. She bad too much, and no good at all."

HOW TO CATCH OWLS.

A western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls. When you discover one on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

The same paper proposes a method of taking rabbits, equally easy and effectual. "Place (says the writer) apples on the paths where they frequent after sprinkling them with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze, which they make, never fails to break their necks, and even in some cases has been known to throw their heads a foot beyond their tails."

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. WILLIAM HARTLEY, an indented apprentice to the Bootmaking business, about four feet five inches high, stout built, with a scar on the upper lip, and down look when spoken to; had on when he went away, a yellow nankeen suit, and took with him a new pair of Wilmington stripe pantaloons and roundabout jacket; fur hat about half worn, shoes and stockings. Any person taking up said runaway, and lodging him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

aug 9—3t PETER STINMETZ

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKER, No. 165, Market Street, between 5th and 6th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct. 3—tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Fillagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 165 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backmon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY.

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets june 7—6m

W. Willess Stratton,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to teach the various branches of an English Education, at No. 62 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. april 26—1y

Bottling Establishments,

South-west corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets, and 73, Dock street.

GEO. RIDOUT having taken to the Bottling trade of Messrs. T. & G. Smith, (Arch street) respectfully acquaints the friends of those gentlemen, that in addition to his stock of Malt Liquor, of the most approved brewers in this city, he will always have a supply of *Burlington Ale*, and all orders they may favour him with will be promptly attended to.

Merchants and masters of vessels, supplied on liberal terms. aug 1—6t

Leghorn Hats.

At No. 31 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

MRS KNEELAND has on hand, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys and Children's LEGHORN HATS, together with a general assortment of FANCY GOODS, which she is selling, wholesale and retail, very cheap, for Cash, or acceptances in the city.

april 26—tf

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do. $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.

Philad. July 12th, 1823—tf

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, *Together with the mode of ascertaining their errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with actual practice, the same as at sea, taught by* THOMAS ARNOLD, No. [illegible] SOUTH FRONT STREET, *six doors below Smith Street.—He confidently trusts to thirty years experience as a navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.*

*** *To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.* june 2—tf

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE,

From No. 227, Market Street, to No. 41, NORTH SECOND STREET—between Market and Arch.

WHERE he offers for sale a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Blankets, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Super super White Merino Flannel, Plain and Figured Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Cambrick Jaconets, Mull Mull Book Muslins, &c. Domestic and Imported Shirting Muslin, Domestic Plaid, Stripe Checks, &c. Irish Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, Satins, Cotton Cassimeres, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Sewing Silks, Cottons, Patent Thread, Needles, &c. Which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices.

july 26—tf W. M. HANSELL.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a cold, Cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S *Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.*

Hudson 1st of March 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 29th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, *do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor* MELLEN'S *Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.*

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson 18 of [illegible] *1819.*

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all to no [illegible] *I was at last induced to make trial of* DR. MELLEN'S *Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.* NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 17, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often is the forerunner of consumption, pain in the side, &c.

SOLD by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL and T. W. DYOTT.

May 16—1y

CHAMPION'S
INK.

THIS Ink, so well known for its superiority over all other like compositions, is kept for sale only by J. BILLINGS, (sole surviving Patentee) at the OIL and LAMP STORE, No. 68 Chesnut Street. 8 mo. 16—tf

SUMMER BOARDING

A FEW Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at Mrs. H. ANDREWS's, Mill st. Bristol, (Penn.) june 7—tf

A few respectable Boarders

CAN be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season, at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Knoble's) three miles above Holmesburg, on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city. may 13—tf

JOSEPH COGGINS,

Has removed his Boot and Shoe manufactory from Carter's alley to No. 20 Chesnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, made of good materials, and by neat workmen.

Country merchants are particularly invited to call, as their orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Families and individuals can also be supplied with good work at moderate prices. march 29—tf

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist,

NO. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the United States' Bank, respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Mr. V. P. will produce testimonials of skill and abilities from some of the most eminent professors and physicians of this city, and elsewhere.

april 5—6m

GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, No. 3½ North Third Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above Stand, where he intends keeping an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals & Keys; Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Spectacles, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 12—6m*

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb 15—6m

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting, CABINET POLISHING, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms of the Establishment formerly occupied by Clement Lee Bready, (now by James Johnson) Coach Maker, No. 10 south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also, Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.

THOMAS & CRESS.

N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders shall be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at the shortest notice and at moderate rates. may 17—tf

Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

april 6—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN R. HOWELL, No. 70, North Fifth street, a few doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 cents, with printed directions to each.

☞ One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. july 5—4t*

Hide, Oil and Leather Store,

THE Subscriber constantly keeps on hand, a general assortment of the above articles of the best quality—together with *Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c.* all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or the usual credit—or for Leather in the rough. Country Tanners and others are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. ROBERT RICHE.

2d mo 22—tf

CHARLES STEVENSON,

NO. 113, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufacturer, retail, at wholesale prices. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges.

may 31—tf

NEW BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

No. 212 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced manufacturing Brushes of all kinds, which he will dispose of at the lowest market price for cash.

june 28—tf PETER BROWN.

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, *between Front and Second streets*, (Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

feb 22—tf

Philadelphia Floating Baths and SWIMMING SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Bath House is now open for the reception of visitors, where every attention will be paid to those who patronise the institution. A school for instructing Lads and Male Adults in the Art of Swimming, is also opened under the care of an excellent Teacher, Mr. David Neill, who will attend to his duties at any time of the day. Boats with careful boatmen will attend at the end of Market street wharf to convey the visitors to and from the establishment.

The prices established are as follows, for a

Single bath, including Ferriage	18¾
Do. Lads under 14 years of age	12½
Ferriage to and from the house,	6¼
Season Tickets for families,	10 00
Do. for a single grown person,	7 00
Lads between 14 and 20 years of age	5 00
Do. under 14 years,	4 00
Learning to swim, ferriage and bathing for the season,	10 00

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

june 28—tf Agent for the Proprietors.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

BOOT TREE, LAST MAKER, &c. South-west Corner of Walnut and Dock streets; where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 19—6m*

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of July, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823 HEZEKIAH BURHANS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Critical pronouncing Spelling Book; containing the Rudiments of the English Language.—To which are prefixed, the principles of English Pronunciation, compiled for the use of Schools, in the United States and Great Britain.—By HEZEKIAH BURHANS, Counsellor at Law.

"I consider a human soul without Education, like Marble in a Quarry; and what sculpture is to a block of Marble, education is to a human soul."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

aug 9—6w

G. WILSON,
BOOT MAKER,

No. 100, South Second st. corner of Dock,
Opposite the Pennsylvania Insurance Office
aug 2—8t

The Select Didactic Seminary,

IN Fromberger's Court, Second street, between Market and Arch streets, (which is now vacated) will be re-opened on Monday, 25th instant.

The usual course of studies embraces all the essential branches of a good English education.

A few seats in the Senior and Junior classes remain untaken.

The *Principles of the Government of the United States*, are taught to the senior class, with care and success.

For terms, which are moderate, apply at the Seminary, or at No. 13, opposite.

PARDON DAVIS.

The Principles of the Government of the United States, constantly *For Sale*. ☞ *Teachers* accommodated on terms peculiarly advantageous.—Enquire as above. aug 1—4t

What tortures tear us, and what horrors thrill,
Thus that small imp, a tooth, a simple bone,
Can make fair Ladies, and great Heroes groan.

Reflections on the Teeth, No. 9,

CONTAINING information on the six upper front Teeth, may be seen in the American Daily Advertiser from Saturday, 2d August, until Friday, 5th Sept. and the subject will be resumed in No. 10, on Saturday, Sept. 6.

All persons who have teeth far gone into a state of decay, may receive benefit by giving my advertisement under the head of *Stumps*, an attentive perusal—it may be seen throughout the year in the Columbian Observer.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

aug 2—5t Office No. 172 Vine above 5th.

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs *MAIL STAGE*,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bane's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, }
june 28—tf WM. LEWIS, } Proprietors.

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 3—tf

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

H. DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a handsome and general assortment of FURNITURE, which he offers at reduced prices at No. [illegible], NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. All orders attended to with despatch. July 12—[illegible]

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE subscriber is declining the Carpet business, therefore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of his stock of Carpeting. He has on hand, Venetian, from half a yard to one yard, Kidderminster, Ingrain, Scotch and American of good patterns, with about 50 pieces of Rag Carpeting.

Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All of the above, will be sold on the best terms. Apply to JESSE SHARPLESS,

aug 2—tf No. 45 Market street.

HYDRANTS made and repaired.

STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe.

Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

☞ I have proved by means of a Hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND's Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. FREDERICK GRAFF.

Superintendant of the Philadelphia Water works

3d mo 8—tf

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

IN TWO VOLUMES, just received and for sale Cheap, at No. 71, MARKET, above Second St.

Peveril of the Peak, in 2 vols. price per set,	$1 00
per dozen set,	9 00
Also, Select Percy Anecdotes, in 2 vols. price per volume,	25
Do. per dozen copies, of 2 vols.	4 00
And Las Casas's Journal, vols. one and two, price per volume,	37½
Do. per dozen copies of 2 vols.	6 00

june 7—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Stainer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

Only $2 50 for a passage to New York, in the Old Columbian Line, and only 30 miles land carriage—via Bordentown and Amboy.

Leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at 12 o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt. Myers, at 9 o'clock next morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through FOUR DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old Established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the Boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

aug. 9—tf

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, extensum, by Wornum, 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship, 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted Instruments. june 14—tf

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Ebenezer Bassett, Complainant
And Joseph C. Dilks and Rachel his wife, Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, Defendants
} *On Bill, &c.* *July 19, 1823.*

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause for a foreclosure and sale of certain mortgaged premises, situate in the township of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendant, hath been regularly issued, returnable on the second Tuesday of July past, but that the defendants Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, could not be found in this State, to be served therewith, and the said absent defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt reside out of the State of New Jersey, and in the State of Pennsylvania.

It is thereupon on this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, on motion of John E. Jeffers, solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants Hugh F. Hollingshead and William Platt, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Hugh F. Hollingshead and William Platt, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Herald and Gloucester Farmer," a newspaper printed at Woodbury, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least, once in each week; and also, within the said twenty days in "The Saturday Evening Post," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy,
Wm. [illegible], *Clerk.*
aug. 9—4t

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between
Jacob Ridgway, Esq. *Complainant*
And John Brick, Joshua Brick; Stephen North and Samuel P. Wetherill, assignees of Robert Milnor, *Defendants*
} On Bill to foreclose. July 9th, 1823.

IT appearing to the Court that process of Subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that John Brick, Joshua Brick, Stephen North, and Samuel P. Wetherill, the above named defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to have have been entered, in case such process had been duly served—and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John Brick, Stephen North, and Samuel P. Wetherill, reside out of this state, and in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—upon opening the matter this day to the Court, by William N. Jeffers, Solicitor and Counsel with the complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said John Brick, Stephen North, and Samuel P. Wetherill, to appear, plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, and in case they or either of them shall fail so to do, the complainants' bill shall be taken as confessed against him or them so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof in the Salem Messenger, a newspaper printed and published in Salem, in this State, for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and be continued therein for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy,
Wm. Hyer, Clerk. aug 2—4w

JONES & BUDD, 111 N. Second st.

HAVE on hand, a large assortment of new pattern Stoves, Bar Iron, Hoop Iron Rods, Patent Balances and Perpetual Ovens, which will be sold low for cash or acceptances.

N. B. All orders for rolling and slitting of Iron, Steel, Brass and Copper, executed at the shortest notice. aug 9—6m*

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment to No. 65, SOUTH FIFTH STREET, where he still begs a continuance of their favours. C. F. F. likewise informs his friends and customers that he has made arrangements so as to receive the imported fashions as soon as any other tailor in the city. Every garment therefore intrusted to him will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at a moderate price for cash.

N. B. A handsome assortment of fashionable Silk, Roles, and Elastic Spring Suspenders.

april 19—tf